IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 16 as follows:

Figure 5 shows another embodiment where the main beam is collected by a corner cube. The incident beam **100** impinges on the filter coating **102** at center of rotation **101**, which is located on filter block **104**. Center of rotation **101**, in this embodiment, is located along a line on filter coating **102** that is perpendicular to the plane of the page. Only the light (**100'**) having wavelengths within the passband of the filter coating **102** can pass through the filter coating. All the rest of light (**100"**) is reflected by the filter coating and then hits the corner cube **106**. The corner cube **106** sends the light **100"** back to the filter block **104** where it is reflected by the mirror coating **108** on the filter block **104**. The reflected light **100"** is directed to the output channel (mainstream). Wavelength tuning is achieved by rotating the filter block **104** with pivot at the intersection between the filter coating **102** and the incident beam **100**. At the same time, the corner cube **106** is rotated 2*theta with the same pivot point (i.e., twice the angular rotation as the filter block **104**). Under such conditions, the incident angle to the corner cube s stays the same while the filter block is rotating. (The corner cube does not need to be laterally displaced if it is rotated with the pivot at the intersection between the filter coating and the incident beam.) Therefore, the separation between the incident beam **100** and the second output beam (main stream) **100"** remains unchanged when the filter block **104** is rotated. As in the

embodiment of Figure 2, the dummy block **110** rotates at an angle theta but in the opposite direction to keep the dropped beam **100'** at the same position. As in the embodiments of Figure 1A, 1B and Figure 4, this embodiment can be used with birefringent filters and/or polarizing beamsplitters to separate and recombine the o ray and e ray polarization components.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 16 as follows.

Figure 7 shows a thermal compensator that is usable in the present invention. Normally, the angle of incidence of the filter is set by the screw **150** position, which is controlled by the screw controller **152.** As the temperature increases, the length of the thermal compensator **154** increases due to thermal expansion. This makes the angle of incidence of the beam **156** onto the filter **158** to decrease. Assuming that when the incident angle is fixed, higher temperatures shift the filter pass-band to the longer side. Since the incidence angle accordingly decreases, the pass-band wavelength of the device will stay the same. The figure also shows the beam **156** as it propagates through filter block **160** and impinges on drop filter **158**. Light **162** that has wavelengths that are within the passband of the filter **158** passes therethrough. Light **164** that reflects from drop filter **158** is then reflected from mirror ~~**166**~~ **159**. In the illustrated embodiment, the center of rotation **166** is at the bottom of filter block **160**. As in the embodiments of Figure 1A, 1B, and figures 4-6, this embodiment

can be used with birefringent filters and/or polarizing beamsplitters to separate and recombine the o ray and e ray polarization components.